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09/166,488	10/05/1998	GREGORY F. BECK	36J.P164	9206

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EXAMINER

KING, JUSTIN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2181

DATE MAILED: 03/14/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/166,488

Applicant(s)

BECK ET AL.

Examiner

Justin I. King

Art Unit

2181

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 and 24-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 and 24-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 October 1998 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). 12.
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____. 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. Figure 3A should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. As stated in specification page 14, the figure 3A is a typical 1394 data packet format. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the claim 1's controller must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 1-35 are objected to because of the informalities.

Claims 1, 11, and 24's first limitations state "an internal bus", but subsequently the claims only state "the bus". Examiner recommends adding "internal" at the front of the subsequent "bus" occurrences in claims 1-32.

Claims 2-10, 12-19, and 25-32's preambles state "A system". Examiner recommends changing to "The system".

Claims 33-35's preamble state "an internal bus", but subsequently the claims only state "the bus". Examiner recommends adding "internal" at the front of the subsequent "bus" occurrences in claims 33-35.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 7-9, 13-18, 29-31, and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 7 recites the limitation "the physical layer" on claim 7's 3rd line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 8 is rejected as it incorporates claim 7's limitations.

Claim 9 recites the limitation "an interface " on claim 9's 2nd line. There is an antecedent basis for "interface".

Claim 13 recites the limitation "the CPU" on claim 13's last line. There is insufficient antecedent basis.

Claim 14 recites the limitation "an identification (ID) header" on claim 14's 3rd line. There is antecedent basis for "identification header".

Claims 15-17 are rejected as they incorporate claim 14's limitations.

Art Unit: 2181

Claim 16 recites the limitation "the physical layer" on claim 16's 3rd line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Claim 17 is rejected as it incorporates claim 16's limitations.

Claim 18 recites the limitation "an interface " on claim 18's 2nd line. There is an antecedent basis for "interface".

Claim 29 recites the limitation "the physical layer" on claim 29's 3rd line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Claim 30 is rejected as it incorporates claim 29's limitations.

Claim 31 recites the limitation "an interface" on claim 31's 2nd line. There is an antecedent basis for "interface".

Claims 33-35 recite the limitation "an internal bus" on claims 33-35's 1st limitation. There is an antecedent basis for the internal bus.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

Art Unit: 2181

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

8. Claims 1-4, 10-13, 19, 24-26, and 32-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of the Stancil (U.S. Patent No. 5,963,431), “Packet: header and data” from the Technische University’s Distributed system class, and “CP/IP abc’s” by TechEncyclopedia.

Referring to claim 1: Stancil discloses a system with a first interface (column 3, lines 7-8) and a second interface (column 3, line 13). While Stancil does not explicitly disclose a controller, the claimed controller’s operation is a common packet switching practice. TechEncyclopedia discloses a commonly practicing OSI seven-layer model for data transmission, and the Technische University’ class note teaches that it is known to package each packet with a header and forward it; Technische University further discloses the possible header contents include source and destination address, which is containing information about the data. Hence, they disclose the receiving data from the bus, attaching an identification (ID) header to the received data, and retransmitting the received data with the ID header onto the bus, and receiving data with the ID header attached thereto, interpreting the ID header to identify which of the first or second interfaces should receive the data, and transmitting the data over the bus to the identified interface.

Both Stancil’s 1394-interface controllers has to connect to an internal motherboard bus for data transmitting, such as an industrial well-known PCI bus. Since the data is transmitted between two separate protocols, the 1394 protocol and the internal bus protocol, the internal bus will translate any received 1394 packets into its own format, which it will attach an ID header is

Art Unit: 2181

other than a 1394 header formatted in IEEE 1394 standard and contains information about the data according to the OSI model and Technische University's teaching.

As interpreted by the specification pages 10 and 13, where state that the alleged invention enables two devices to use same broadcasting channel by providing two separate buses, the claim language provides two separate buses by equipping two 1394-interface controllers. The court has held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a system involves only routine skill in the art (St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the computer art to combine Stancil, OSI model, and packet switching because both OSI model and packet switching are common industrial practices, and adding any additional interface controller to the system only involves routine skill in the art.

Referring to claim 2: Claim 1's rejection applies; furthermore, as the specification states, it is known the digital video camera having a fixed broadcast channel for transmitting/receiving digital video data isochronously on a 1394 bus. It is a designer's choice to select digital cameras as the 1394 device connecting to the 1394 bus. The selection of the type of 1394 devices is inconsequential for the invention as a whole and presents no new or unexpected result, so long as the data is successfully transmitted on the same broadcast channel. Therefore, the selection of particular type of 1394 devices is a designer's choice.

Referring to claim 3: Claim 1's argument applies; furthermore, the Technische teaches that the ID header identifies the type of data, the data recipient and amount of data.

Referring to claim 4: Claims 1 and 2's arguments apply; furthermore, the 1394 header is part of IEEE 1394 standard; and the OSI seven-layer model discloses that a link layer for each

Art Unit: 2181

respective interface removes the header and header check and data check information prior to transmitting the data.

Referring to claim 10: Claim 1's argument applies; furthermore, the PCI bus is a designer choice. Each computer system has to have at least one internal bus, the selection of the internal bus protocol is inconsequential for the invention as a whole and presents no new or unexpected results, so long as the internal bus is capable to transmit the required data successfully. In addition, the PCI is a well-known industrial practice.

Referring to claim 11: Stancil discloses a system with a first interface (column 3, lines 7-8) and a second interface (column 3, line 13). While Stancil does not explicitly disclose a controller, the claimed controller's operation is a common packet switching practice. TechEncyclopedia discloses a commonly practicing OSI seven-layer model for data transmission, and the Technische University' class note teaches that it is known to package each packet with a header and forward it; Technische University further discloses the possible header contents include source and destination address, which is containing information about the data wherein the controller is configured for receiving data over the bus and routs the data to either the first or second interface based on the received data using an identification (ID) header.

Both Stancil's 1394 interface controllers has to connect to an internal motherboard bus for data transmitting, such as an industrial well-known PCI bus. Since the data is transmitted between two separate protocols, the 1394 protocol and the internal bus protocol, the internal bus will translate any received 1394 packets into its format, which it will attach an ID header other than a 1394 header formatted in IEEE 1394 standard and contains information about the data according to the OSI model and Technische University's teaching.

As interpreted by the specification pages 10 and 13, where state that the alleged invention enables two devices to use same broadcasting channel by providing two separate buses, the claim language provides two separate buses by equipping two 1394-interface controllers. The court has held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a system involves only routine skill in the art (St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the computer art to combine Stancil, OSI model, and packet switching because both OSI model and packet switching are common industrial practices, and adding any additional interface controller to the system only involves routine skill in the art.

Referring to claim 12: Claim 11's argument applies; furthermore, claim 12 is rejected with claim 2's argument.

Referring to claim 13: Claims 11 and 12's arguments apply; furthermore, claim 13 is rejected with claim 4's argument, and the CPU is well-known in packet switching operations.

Referring to claim 19: Claim 11's argument applies; furthermore, claim 19 is rejected with claim 10's argument.

Referring to claim 24: Claim 24 is rejected as Claim 1's argument stated above; furthermore, a subheader within a packet is common industrial practice (TechEncyclopedia, page 5).

Referring to claim 25: Claim 24's argument applies; furthermore, claim 25 is rejected with claim 2's argument.

Referring to claim 26: Claims 24-25's arguments apply; furthermore, claim 26 is rejected with claim 4's argument.

Referring to claim 32: Claim 24's argument applies; furthermore, claim 32 is rejected with claim 10's argument.

Referring to claim 33: Stancil discloses a system with a first interface (column 3, lines 7-8) and a second interface (column 3, line 13). While Stancil does not explicitly disclose a controller, the claimed controller's operation is a common packet switching practice. TechEncyclopedia discloses a commonly practicing OSI seven-layer model for data transmission, and the Technische University' class note teaches that it is known to package each packet with a header and forward it; Technische University further discloses the possible header contents include source and destination address, which is containing information about the data. Hence, they disclose the receiving data from the bus, attaching an identification (ID) header to the received data, and retransmitting the received data with the ID header onto the bus, and receiving data with the ID header attached thereto, interpreting the ID header to identify which of the first or second interfaces should receive the data, and transmitting the data over the bus to the identified interface.

Both Stancil's 1394 interface controllers has to connect to an internal motherboard bus for data transmitting, such as an industrial well-known PCI bus. Since the data is transmitted between two separate protocols, the 1394 protocol and the internal bus protocol, the internal bus will translate any received 1394 packets into its format, which it will attach an ID header other than a 1394 header formatted in IEEE 1394 standard and contains information about the data according to the OSI model and Technische University's teaching.

As interpreted by the specification pages 10 and 13, where state that the alleged invention enables two devices to use same broadcasting channel by providing two separate buses, the claim

Art Unit: 2181

language provides two separate buses by equipping two 1394-interface controllers. The court has held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a system involves only routine skill in the art (*St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the computer art to combine Stancil, OSI model, and packet switching because both OSI model and packet switching are common industrial practices, and adding any additional interface controller to the system only involves routine skill in the art.

Referring to claim 34: Stancil discloses a system with a first interface (column 3, lines 7-8) and a second interface (column 3, line 13). While Stancil does not explicitly disclose a controller, the claimed controller's operation is a common packet switching practice. TechEncyclopedia discloses a commonly practicing OSI seven-layer model for data transmission, and the Technische University' class note teaches that it is known to package each packet with a header and forward it; Technische University further discloses the possible header contents include source and destination address, which is containing information about the data. Hence, they disclose the receiving data from the bus and routing the data to either the first or second interface based on the received data using an ID header.

Both Stancil's 1394 interface controllers has to connect to an internal motherboard bus for data transmitting, such as an industrial well-known PCI bus. Since the data is transmitted between two separate protocols, the 1394 protocol and the internal bus protocol, the internal bus will translate any received 1394 packets into its format, which it will attach an ID header other than a 1394 header formatted in IEEE 1394 standard and contains information about the data according to the OSI model and Technische University's teaching.

As interpreted by the specification pages 10 and 13, where state that the alleged invention enables two devices to use same broadcasting channel by providing two separate buses, the claim language provides two separate buses by equipping two 1394-interface controllers. The court has held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a system involves only routine skill in the art (St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the computer art to combine Stancil, OSI model, and packet switching because both OSI model and packet switching are common industrial practices, and adding any additional interface controller to the system only involves routine skill in the art.

Referring to claim 35: Stancil discloses a system with a first interface (column 3, lines 7-8) and a second interface (column 3, line 13). While Stancil does not explicitly disclose a controller, the claimed controller's operation is a common packet switching practice. TechEncyclopedia discloses a commonly practicing OSI seven-layer model for data transmission, and the Technische University' class note teaches that it is known to package each packet with a header and forward it. Technische University further discloses the possible header contents include source and destination address, which is containing information about the data. TechEncyclopedia discloses that a subheader within a packet is common industrial practice (TechEncyclopedia, page 5). Hence, both TechEncyclopedia and Technische University disclose the receiving data from the bus, attaching an identification (ID) header and a subheader to the received data, and retransmitting the received data with the ID header onto the bus, and receiving data with the ID header attached thereto, interpreting the ID header to identify which of the first

or second interfaces should receive the data, and transmitting the data over the bus to the identified interface.

Both Stancil's 1394 interface controllers has to connect to an internal motherboard bus for data transmitting, such as an industrial well-known PCI bus. Since the data is transmitted between two separate protocols, the 1394 protocol and the internal bus protocol, the internal bus will translate any received 1394 packets into its format, which it will attach an ID header other than a 1394 header formatted in IEEE 1394 standard and contains information about the data according to the OSI model and Technische University's teaching.

As interpreted by the specification pages 10 and 13, where state that the alleged invention enables two devices to use same broadcasting channel by providing two separate buses, the claim language provides two separate buses by equipping two 1394-interface controllers. The court has held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a system involves only routine skill in the art (*St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the computer art to combine Stancil, OSI model, and packet switching because both OSI model and packet switching are common industrial practices, and adding any additional interface controller to the system only involves routine skill in the art.

Referring to claim 36: Stancil discloses a system with a first interface (column 3, lines 7-8), which is the first interface mean, and a second interface (column 3, line 13), which is the second interface mean. While Stancil does not explicitly disclose a controlling means, the claimed controlling mean's operation is a common packet switching practice. TechEncyclopedia discloses a commonly practicing OSI seven-layer model for data transmission, and the

Art Unit: 2181

Technische University' class note teaches that it is known to package each packet with a header and forward it; Technische University further discloses the possible header contents include source and destination address, which is containing information about the data. Hence, they disclose the receiving data from the bus, attaching an identification (ID) header to the received data, and retransmitting the received data with the ID header onto the bus, and receiving data with the ID header attached thereto, interpreting the ID header to identify which of the first or second interfaces should receive the data, and transmitting the data over the bus to the identified interface.

Both Stancil's 1394 interface controllers has to connect to an internal motherboard bus for data transmitting, such as an industrial well-known PCI bus. Since the data is transmitted between two separate protocols, the 1394 protocol and the internal bus protocol, the internal bus will translate any received 1394 packets into its format, which it will attach an ID header other than a 1394 header formatted in IEEE 1394 standard and contains information about the data according to the OSI model and Technische University's teaching.

As interpreted by the specification pages 10 and 13, where state that the alleged invention enables two devices to use same broadcasting channel by providing two separate buses, the claim language provides two separate buses by equipping two 1394-interface controllers. The court has held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a system involves only routine skill in the art (*St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the computer art to combine Stancil, OSI model, and packet switching because both OSI model and packet

switching are common industrial practices, and adding any additional interface controller to the system only involves routine skill in the art.

Referring to claim 37: Stancil discloses a system with a first interface (column 3, lines 7-8), which is the first interface means, and a second interface (column 3, line 13), which is the second interface means. While Stancil does not explicitly disclose a controlling means, the claimed controlling means's operation is a common packet switching practice.

TechEncyclopedia discloses a commonly practicing OSI seven-layer model for data transmission, and the Technische University' class note teaches that it is known to package each packet with a header and forward it; Technische University further discloses the possible header contents include source and destination address, which is containing information about the data wherein the controller is configured for receiving data over the bus and routs the data to either the first or second interface based on the received data using an identification (ID) header.

Both Stancil's 1394 interface controllers has to connect to an internal motherboard bus for data transmitting, such as an industrial well-known PCI bus. Since the data is transmitted between two separate protocols, the 1394 protocol and the internal bus protocol, the internal bus will translate any received 1394 packets into its format, which it will attach an ID header other than a 1394 header formatted in IEEE 1394 standard and contains information about the data according to the OSI model and Technische University's teaching.

As interpreted by the specification pages 10 and 13, where state that the alleged invention enables two devices to use same broadcasting channel by providing two separate buses, the claim language provides two separate buses by equipping two 1394-interface controllers. The court

Art Unit: 2181

has held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a system involves only routine skill in the art (St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the computer art to combine Stancil, OSI model, and packet switching because both OSI model and packet switching are common industrial practices, and adding any additional interface controller to the system only involves routine skill in the art.

Referring to claim 38: Stancil discloses a system with a first interface (column 3, lines 7-8), which is the first interface mean, and a second interface (column 3, line 13), which is the second interface mean. While Stancil does not explicitly disclose a controlling means, the claimed controlling mean's operation is a common packet switching practice. TechEncyclopedia discloses a commonly practicing OSI seven-layer model for data transmission, and the Technische University' class note teaches that it is known to package each packet with a header and forward it; Technische University further discloses the possible header contents include source and destination address, which is containing information about the data. TechEncyclopedia discloses that a subheader within a packet is common industrial practice (TechEncyclopedia, page 5). Hence, both TechEncyclopedia and Technische University disclose the receiving data from the bus, attaching an identification (ID) header and a subheader to the received data, and retransmitting the received data with the ID header onto the bus, and receiving data with the ID header attached thereto, interpreting the ID header to identify which of the first or second interfaces should receive the data, and transmitting the data over the bus to the identified interface.

Both Stancil's 1394 interface controllers has to connect to an internal motherboard bus for data transmitting, such as an industrial well-known PCI bus. Since the data is transmitted between two separate protocols, the 1394 protocol and the internal bus protocol, the internal bus will translate any received 1394 packets into its format, which it will attach an ID header other than a 1394 header formatted in IEEE 1394 standard and contains information about the data according to the OSI model and Technische University's teaching.

As interpreted by the specification pages 10 and 13, where state that the alleged invention enables two devices to use same broadcasting channel by providing two separate buses, the claim language provides two separate buses by equipping two 1394-interface controllers. The court has held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a system involves only routine skill in the art (*St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the computer art to combine Stancil, OSI model, and packet switching because both OSI model and packet switching are common industrial practices, and adding any additional interface controller to the system only involves routine skill in the art.

9. Claims 5-9, 14-18, and 27-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of the Stancil, "Packet: header and data" from the Technische University's Distributed system class, "CP/IP abc's" by TechEncyclopedia, and "IEEE 1394 The Cable Connection to Complete The Digital Revolution" by Daniel Moore.

Referring to claims 5-7: Claims 1 and 2's arguments apply; furthermore, Moore discloses that it is known to connect 1394 nodes with a network controller for accessing a local area

network and for transmitting data. As Stated above, the OSI seven-layer and Technische University disclose the packet switching practice, which also applies to the network packets, such that the network controller receives the data and the ID header, attaches a network header to the data and repackages the data with the ID header and network header into a network data packet and, upon receiving access to the local area network, transmits the network packet over the local area network to a receiving side network controller based on the attached network header, and the wherein received network data packets are unpackaged, network headers are removed, and the ID header is interpreted to identify which interface should receive the data.

Referring to claim 8: Claims 1-2 and 5-7's arguments apply; furthermore, it is a common practice to equip a monitor for displaying analog video data output from either the first or second digital video camera.

Referring to claim 9: Claim 1's argument applies; furthermore, claim 9 is rejected with claim 5's argument stated above.

Referring to claims 14-16: Claims 11 and 12's arguments apply; furthermore, claim 14 is rejected with claims 5-7's arguments.

Referring to claim 17: Claims 11-12 and 14-16's arguments applies; furthermore, it is a common practice to equip a monitor for displaying digital video data output from either the first or second digital video camera.

Referring to claim 18: Claim 11's argument applies; furthermore, claim 18 is rejected with the claim 14's argument.

Referring to claims 27-29: Claims 24-25's arguments apply; furthermore, claim 27 is rejected with claims 5-7's arguments and the channel information is part of IEEE 1394 standard.

Art Unit: 2181

Referring to claim 30: Claims 24-25 and 27-29's arguments apply; furthermore, it is a common practice to equip a monitor for displaying analog video data output from either the first or second digital video camera.

Referring to claim 31: Claim 24's argument applies; furthermore, claim 31 is rejected with the claim 27's rejection.

Response to Arguments

10. The finality of that action is withdrawn.

11. Applicant's arguments filed 2/10/03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

12. Applicant argues that the Stancil does not disclose the newly amended portion "ID header containing information about the data" (Remark, page 16, last paragraph): Examiner cannot locate the support for the newly amended portion from the specification; the specification discloses an ID header, but it does not disclose the ID header *containing information about the data*; such that the newly amended claims render the 112 1st paragraph rejection; hence, the issue of the Stancil's disclosure on the ID header is immaterial before the amendment can be supported by the specification.

13. Applicant argues that the Stancil does not teach or to suggest attaching an ID header to data received an internal bus, or removing an ID header from the data received from the internal bus, where the ID header is other than a 1394 header and the ID header includes information about the data (Remark, page 18, paragraph 2): The header attaching and removing are part of the TCP/IP OSI seven-layer model practice.

Art Unit: 2181

14. Applicant fails to address Examiner's duplicated part argument: As Applicant states, it is the present invention's intent to send and to receive data over the *same 1394 bus* in a single identical channel (Remark, page 16, 1st paragraph). In the prior office action, Examiner pointed out the alleged invention actually consisted of two separate 1394 buses instead of one 1394 bus. Examiner brought attention to Application regarding the court decision on *St. Regis Paper Co. V. Bemis Co.*, wherein the court ruled that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. As illustrated in specification's figures 1-2, a second 1394 interface card is provided to support the same channel broadcasting; the second 1394 interface card is a duplication of the essential working parts; hence, it only involves routine skill in the art. Applicant has not provided a clear explanation on why the system can be considered as an "one 1394 bus" system, wherein the system has two 1394 interface each with its own 1394 node group, and is separated from each other by an internal non-1394 bus.

Applicant should submit an argument under the heading "Remarks" pointing out disagreements with the examiner's contentions.

15. Applicant states it is desirable to have system that permits two or more devices to transmit or receive data using the same channel over *a* 1394 bus (Remark, page 16, paragraph 1): The invention, according to the specification pages 10 and 13, provides two separate 1394 buses in order for each device to use the same broadcasting channel. Although it might be desirable as stated in Remark page 16 to use the same channel over a 1394 bus, the claimed invention does not focus or enable the desirable feature on Remark page 16.

Conclusion

16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent No. 5,963,431 to Stancil: Stancil discloses that it is a common practice to equip two 1394 interfaces in one system.

U.S. Patent No. 5,161,857 to Mayercheck et al.: Mayercheck discloses that it is known that the camera can have either digital or analog output.

U.S. Patent No. 5,754,548 to Hoekstra et al.: Hoekstra discloses an interconnection of local communication bus system.

U.S. Patent No. 6,480,889 to Saito et al.: Saito discloses a scheme for managing nodes connected to a home network according to their physical location.

U.S. Patent No. 5,634,010 to Ciscen et al.: Ciscen discloses a method of managing and distributing data objects of different types between computers connected to a network.

U.S. Patent No. 5,383,187 to Vardakas et al.: Vardakas discloses an adaptive protocol for packet communications network and method.

U.S. Patent No. 5,442,630 to Gagliardi et al.: Gagliardi discloses an ISDN interfacing for local area network.

U.S. Patent No. 5,937,175 to Sescila, III et al.: Sescila discloses a translator from the PCI bus to the IEEE 1394 bus. Sescila teaches that it is known to translate data between PCI and 1394.

U.S. Patent No. 6,211,800 to Yanagihara et al.: Yanagihara discloses a data decoding system and method to transfer device and receiving device for MPEG program stream.

Art Unit: 2181

U.S. Patent No. 6,219,697 to Lawande et al.: Lawande discloses a method and apparatus for operating the Internet protocol over a high-speed serial bus.

U.S. Patent No. 5,335,325 to Frankl et al.: Frank discloses that the CPU is known in the packet switching operations.

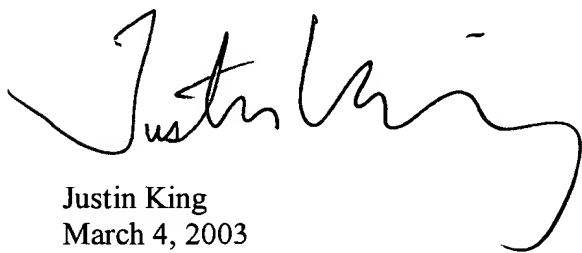
U.S. Patent No. 4,742,511 to Johnson, Douglas A.: Johnson discloses that the CPU is known in the packet switching operations.

"IEEE Standard for a High Performance Serial Bus" by IEEE Computer Society: The IEEE standard discloses that 1394's data packet format and teaches that the closed loop is not supported.

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Justin King whose telephone number is (703) 305-4571. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephones are unsuccessfully, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Reinhart can be reached at (703) 308-3110.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose number is (703)-306-5631.



Justin King
March 4, 2003



GOPAL C. RAY
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 2300